TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1894. Subscription by Matt Post-Pate. T. Per Month. DAILY, Per Year SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month... ERKLY, Per Year Postage to Foreign Countries added.

THE BUN, New York city.

to-morrow morning, must be handed in this even ing before 6 o'clock. If our friends who fover us with monuscripts fo

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUR, tunned

publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

#### Reorganization

There is a good deal of talk about th necessity of reorganizing the Democratic party. Mr. FAIRCHILD and Mr. WHEELER are going to have a little Democratic party of their own, composed exclusively of Mugwumps. They seem to think that the Democratic party was seriously injured in the casualties of Tuesday.

The Democratic party was not judged in the last election. The people voted want of confidence in Mr. CLEVELAND and his Populism and his dishonest and fraudulent protectionist tariff reform. The Democratic party has to show by its platforms and its nominations next year and the year after that it is totally opposed to Populism. and that it still deserves the confidence of the people. Aided by a pack of demagogues and cowards in Congress, CLEVE LAND has brought the Democracy to severe and universal defeat. The way to ultimate recovery from the disaster is to return at once to Democratic principles and to shake off all partnership or complicity in the schemes of cranks and impostors. CLEVELAND has made the Democracy an innocent partner of Anarchy and Socialism. The Democracy must regain its reputation by reëstablishing its old ideas.

That is the reorganization needed: a re organization of principles.

#### Secretary Carlisle as a Hero.

Human nature presents some astonishing spectacles. The Hon, JOHN GRIPPIN CAR LISTE has not yet sent in his resignation as a member of Mr. CLEVELAND's Cabinet.

Patient, meek, cheerful, long-suffering service and subservience have many exem plars in history. There is a heroism about the endurance that endures and works on smilingly and unreproachfully. Secretary CARLISLE continues to smile, to serve, and

It has reached a point where the newspa per organs of Mr. CLEVELAND-he has one or two yet-are beginning to taunt the earnest, smiling, uncomplaining Secretary of the Treasury for his splendid endurance of repeated insults and injuries from his official superior.

Let them beware. They may go too far. Even the worm will turn. Even this heroic and greatly wronged subordinate may cease to smile, to serve, and to subserve. Some day the Secretary may startle the Executive with a letter of resignation.

## The Silverites.

Gen. ADONIRAM WARNER of Ohio con thues to organize the vanishing Silverite party of the United States, and he bravely refuses to desist, even in the light of corected returns. In the Presidential contest of 1892 the WEAVER electors polled 1,040,-:00 votes. In 1893 the Populist-Silverite vote fell off generally, or at least did not increase in the States holding elections in November. Here are six of them

	4880.	1887.
"ew York	16,429	16,818
?!Schigan	19,893	14,469
* ebrasks		65,666
l'ennsylvania	8,714	4,979
* hio	14,852	15,569
-JWA	20,595	28,450
Totals	165.788	149 945

This year there is a still further decrease unds of former Republicans, counted in the farmison column in 1888 and 1892, acted and voted with the Populist party last week, not because of their belief in Populist principles, but because the Populist party conadtutes in many Southern States the only organized opposition to the regular Democ racy. GORDON CLARK, secretary of the Silverite League, says that the Populists are stronger than ever, their total vote on Tuesday last reaching 800,000. In point of fact, the Silverite party, as such, has sustained serious losses in its former strongholds Colorado, Kansas, and Nevada. The Republicans made big gains in these three States, as elsewhere, last week. The Silverites, despite the sanguine hopes of ADONIRAN WARNER and GORDON CLARK, are in a decline. The Populists, promiscuous and miscellaneous dissentients, have certainly made gains in the South about correspond ing with their losses in the West, North west, and on the Pacific coast, if not offsetting those losses. In the Eastern States and in the great manufacturing centres the

Populists have made no headway this year. Five-cent cotton is the great Populist vote maker in Dixie. The price of cotton goes down, the Populist vote goes up; the price of cotton goes up, the Populist vote goes down. In the West, corn is the political barometer for Populists; in the Northwest, wheat. It would seem almost, at times, as if the cheapening of agricultural products added to the number of Populists.

# The Good Government Clubs.

The Good Government Club movement is interesting, but it is important only as providing a school for the training of enterprising young apprentices in the art and mystery of politics. It is true that they imagine they have invented a new sort of politics, the "unpartisan" sort, but as no such kind is possible, they are simply learning the ropes which have always been in political use; and doubtless some of the pupils will acquire a proficiency in their man agement which will make them full-fledged politicians in the future.

Of course, the great mass of the seven thou sand young men in these Good Government clubs will always remain political amateurs After the excitement of the campaign just over has passed away they will forget politics until their leaders again call them into activity a year hence; and then the political situation may be such that it will be impossible to arouse in them the same sort of enthusiasm as they now feel. But here and there among them are young fellows who have become fascinated with the noble game of politics and who have a natural aptitude for it, and they will be added to the valuable force of regular and permanent politicians which has always been recruited largely from such amateur movements.

Government nursery will no longer satisfy them. They will want the real thing. Instead of milk for babes they will crave strong meat for men. That is, they will give up the much and swash of "unpartisan" pol tica: for they are full-blooded young men of a normal constitution, and they will not be able to subsist permanently or humbug. This Good Government movement is

called unpartisan, but it has been so suc-

cessful, according to the fond imagining of

those engaged in it, that the enterprising

spirits, the budding politicians, are taking lesson from similar organizations of political opposition in the past and proposing to turn it into a distinct party, with a party name, in the hope of controlling enough votes to enable them to make terms with the old and regular parties. It is the intention of these novitiate politicians, as one of them told a reporter of THE SUN, to keep up a close organization from the regular politicians shall be rigorously excluded, so that they shall not suffer from their competition and the clubs shall not be disturbed in their purpose of forcing the old parties to nominate the candidates they want. The device is not at all new. It is as old as the old balls Tripler Hall and Mozart Hall, of other days. "The party," said the same authority, "will never interfere with State or national politics;" but already it has interfered with the nomination and canvass of State legislative officers, and thus has squarely introduced itself into State pollties; and, if it lasts, it is bound to go into Federal politics also. As it found in the last campaign, municipal politics and State politics are inseparable, and hence each is linked not less inseparably with Federal politics. By deciding "to take a party name" it has abandoned the humbug and false pretence of being an "unpartisan movement." At next autumn's election, says this spokesman, the new party intends " to put in the field a full ticket for city officers and for members of the Assembly," which it will try to bully one or the other of the old parties into accepting as its own, after the old, old plan of practical politics.

Accordingly there is nothing novel in the purposes or methods of the Good Government movement. Every political party is organized for good government. The whole contest between parties from time immemorial has been to secure good government. each contending that its own would be good and the other's bad. These parties have also invariably tried to make up for their inability as a minority by claiming concessions from the others, on the theory or the pretence that they held the balance of power. For instance, the Populists cast only about a million votes out of about twelve million polled in 1892, yet they won the Secretary of State in CLEVELAND's Cabinet.

The Good Government clubs are deceiving themselves about their importance as factors in the campaign just passed and in attributing its result to the conversion of the majority of the citizens of New York to their now abandoned humbug of a non-partisan municipal government. If they had never existed at all the result would have been the same. They were but flies on the wheel. The people did the business as strict partisans, and in the same way and for the same reasons that the people overthrew the Democratic party so generally elsewhere. Democrats did not show any diminution of partisanship, but rather manifested its continuing interest by voting against un-Democratic and Populistic Clevelandism, or refraining from voting at all. As Mr. CROKER says, a straight Republican municipal ticket would have been elected in New York if it had been put up, so great was the popular in dignation against the Democratic party thus betrayed. Tammany Hall went down not merely because it was Tammany Hall. but because it was Democratic. The political overturn in this State was remarkable. but it was not so remarkable as the revolution in New Jersey, rock-ribbed in its Democracy, which gave the Republicans a majority last Tuesday equal relatively to 200, 000 in New York.

The Good Government Club movement will either die out or it will degenerate into an organization of political strikers, from which the really honest and capable politicians will have retired to enlist in the hor orable service of the regular parties founder on genuine political principles and not on humbug and false pretence.

# The New Two-Cent Postage Stamp

Won't Do. If you are so fortunate as to possess an example of the dull, warm Venetian red two-cent stamp of the series belonging to Gen. ARTHUR'S Administration, take carefully from its resting place that lovely object of the engraver's and the colorist's art, and contemplate once more the most beautiful postage stamp ever issued by any Government. It will fill your eyes with rich color and chaste design, and your soul with the purest esthetic joy.

Then came the sickly green two-cent stamp of horrid memory. We need not recite the history of the great public uprising which resulted in the abolition of the sickly green stamp of CLEVELAND, VILAS, and GREEN ARSENIC HOWARD. That eye-misery had to go, and after a campaign which lasted for several years and was stubbornly resisted by the authors of the hideous crime against sound æsthetics and the nation's comfort the sickly green two-cent stamp did go. It is seldom seen nowaday's except in the chamber of horrors of this or that philatelic museum. No single small act of the patriotic HARMSON won for his Administration warmer praise. He rescued the honored effigy of WASHINGTON from the nauseating spinach green in which it had been enwrapped, and that is fame enough for any statesman. It is true, however, that Gen. HARRISON and his Postmaster-General, the celebrated WANAMAKER, fell far short of their whole duty under the circumstances. Instead of restoring the fine old Venetian red, which national sentiment demanded, WANAMAKER compromised upon a somewhat crude and too florid carmine which seems to have been suggested to him by color studies not in the Accademia delle Belle Arti on the Grand Canal, but rather in the purlieus of the hosfery department in his own Philadelphia emporium. The carmine two-center was far from satisfactory to public taste, but it was infinitely better than the CLEVELAND sickly green, and the American people accepted it with only murmured protests and with no actual rioting. It has continued to

occupy the mail bags up to date. Place one of the WANAMAKER carmines alongside of your treasured specimen of the dull Venetian red of long ago, and you will perceive at a glance how much the cause of correct sesthetics has suffered by the though the case against the Peers may not change, leaving out of consideration altogether the intervening episode of sickly green, which is to be remembered only as a nightmare. Now put alongside of the carmine stamp of the past four years one of the the judgment of the country. It is doubtful new rose-pink two-cent postage stamps which have just been issued by Postmaster-land proper, voting on the single issue,

conferences with Mr. CLEVELAND and the Davil. The contrast between the BISERLL rosepink and the WANAMAKER carmine is almost as shocking as that between the latter and the old Venetian terra cotta. Viewing the three stamps consecutively, the deterioration is seen to be progressive; and this remark applies to design as well as to color. George Washington's noble head is still there, but how dishonored! The effective simplicity of the old design has been frittered away in meaningless details. The positive if too florid carmine of the WANAMAKER stamp has been superseded by a blotchy and insipid rubescence which looks as if the stamp had been colored by moistening its face and rubbing it across the cover of the FAULENER-BYNUM campaign book of 1894.

What is the Administration trying to do Is it bent on making a war of spite upon the citizens of this country by means of the postage stamps which it issues from Washington? Not quite daring to repeat the sickly green outrage of seven years ago, has it nevertheless explored the dye pots for a red that shall be almost as dismally pale and disgusting? We have referred only to the sesthetic aspects of the new two-cent stamp. Added to all that can be charged against this stamp in the way of exasperating color and frivolous design, is the practical circumstance that it is non-adhesive. It will not stick. The thinness of the sickly red upon its face corresponds to the films mucilaginous fraudulency of its other side. Is there not starch enough left in the CLEVE LAND Administration to make a postage stamp that will adhere when affixed?

#### Fifty Miles an Hour at Sea.

To the new American liner St. Louis launched vesterday, we wish the best of luck and all the speed which Brer CRAMP really intended for her. May she smash without shock and without injury to herself and company every wave that ever meets her in violence. Assuming good wishes to be potent for good, we must regard this last one as about the happiest conceivable, for as these powerful big ships of later days get to running 500 miles a day through gales that used to bring their worthy old predecessors almost to a standstill, the slaps of the sea are liable to be harder in proportion. But while we read of her sliding into the water. we observe in a scientific publication brought from England by last Saturday's mail more and more elaborated talk about a ship to go fifty miles an hour.

Mr. G. A. HAIG, we believe an expert of some standing in connection with this subject, who thinks that such a vessel could reasonably be built now, and a " Marine Consulting Engineer" who thinks that the scheme is premature, both agree that one hundred thousand horse power would give us the ship. Calculating on the present basis of power production, the "Engineer" thinks that a length of a thousand feet would be necessary for the engine room, while Mr. HAIG thinks that one hundred thousand horse power could be stowed into the present Campania. He recalls the time of sixty years ago, when engines worked with twenty pounds of steam, whereas the Campania uses 180. If steam making had not improved since then, the Campania would now require eight times as many boilers and eight times as much coal as she uses. Mr. HAIG proposes to go right up to seven hundred pounds pressure and thinks that boilers can be made to stand it without difficulty. He says nothing, however, of the "Engineer's" query as to how an engine working with such pressure could be packed. This discussion takes no notice of the recent experiment of a THORNYCROFT sixty-footer made of aluminium, which showed a speed of twenty knots an hour, where formerly the same thing in iron and steel could show only seventeen.

The Campania and Lucania, with their twenty-two knots average across the Atlantic, and the St. Louis and St. Paul of the American line, which may be as fast or faster, and the two projected boats of the same line, which, so soon as the CRAMPS have settled in their minds how to build, will get ready to go all the way over at the trial speed of the Minneapolis, or twenty-three knots, will all be relegated to the tub class before many years are gone, as the advaambitions in his shipbuilding. And at any time science is liable to take a sudden jump and produce a new boat with several knots added in a lump, instead of the knot or half-knot which generally constitutes a new ship's advantage over the one made immediately before her. Since torpedo boats are already showing a gait of thirty knots an hour, why should the ocean steamer be brought to that same splendid but still unsatisfying ability by a slow climb of a quarter of a knot at a time? Why won't the CRAMPS give us at least twenty-six or twenty-seven knots next time?

# Lord Rosebery Overruled.

According to the latest telegrams from England, Lord ROSEBERY's wish to temporize in the matter of the House of Lords is not shared by his colleagues; and an attack upon the veto power of the upper chamber will be the primary business of the Liberal party in the next session of Parliament. In his recent public speeches the Premier suggested that it might be expedient to make a stronger case against the hereditary legislators by carrying through the House of Commons at the next session two or more bills in which the people of Great Britain are deeply interested; and then should these be thrown out by the Lords, to appeal to the constituencies. Then he would have had the Liberals, if successful at the ballot box. pass the same bilis again, which, if rejected a second time, would furnish a sound basis for proceeding in some way, which he did not name, to assert the supremacy of the nation's chosen representatives.

This dilatory and vague programme proved quite unacceptable to the majority of the Liberals, and especially to the Radi cals who constitute the dynamic factor of the Gladstonian party. To them it seemed that, by adopting Lord ROSEBERY's policy, they would be playing the game of the Conservatives, whose obvious interest it is to go to the country not on the sharp and fundamental issue touching the veto power of some hundreds of men representing nobody except themselves, but on some question as to which popular opinion would be more equally divided. The Radicals, of course, admit that circumstances might be encerned, or brought about, under which the power of the Lords to block legislation would be more odious and intolerable than it is now. But they say that it is already absurd and invidious enough, and that albe so strong as renewed wrongheadedness on their part might make it seem, it is now much stronger than any other ground on which the Liberal government could invite to say the least, whether the voters of Eng-The mimic and childish politics of the Good | General Bisskil, no doubt after protracted | would sanction a bill for the self-govern-

ment of Ireland, or for the relief of evicted Irish tenants, or for the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Wales, or even for the one man, one vote principle, unless this were coupled with a provision that one man's vote shall count for as much in England as it does in Ireland, which at present is not the fact. No one, on the other hand, who credits Englishmen with an atom of common sense, can believe, so say the Radicals, that the claim of some six hundred men to possess by inheritance the right to set at naught the will of the whole nation, can bear the fire of public discussion, or receive the deliberate approval of the English people. On this point all clear-headed and disinterested onlookers must agree with the Redicals. The veto power of hereditary lawmakers is doomed in an enlightened country like Great Britain. the moment it becomes the sole or the main pivot on which an election turns. So the first move in the programme said

o have been adopted by the Cabinet council on Saturday, is to be on the reassembling of Parliament the introduction of a resolution for the abolition of the veto power of the Lords. The House of Commons being thus committed to that trenchant change in the British Constitution, the Liberals will go on to challenge the Lords to reject certain measures like the Registration bill and the bill for the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Wales, upon which the people of Great Britain are believed to look with favor. The challenge will no doubt be accepted, whereupon Parliament will be dissolved. In the ensuing electoral campaign, however, the Liberals will endeavor to make the whole contest turn on the question whether the people will sustain the House of Commons in resolving that a knot of hereditary legislators shall no longer thwart the nation's will. If the answer in the affirmative is overwhelmingly emphatic, it is expected that the Crown will cooperate with the Commons in proclaiming and enforcing as laws any bills which shall pass the only truly representative chamber, no matter what course regarding them may be taken by the upper House.

Such will be the logical and inevitable outcome of the line of action said now to have been planned by the Liberal Ministers. Of course, the destruction of the veto power of the hereditary lawmakers, without their consent, would be technically described as a revolutionary proceeding; but, as we have pointed out, the revolution would be a eaceful one, and there is a precedent for it in the record of the Long Parliament.

Concerning Free Coal as a watchword for further tariff agitation, these remarks appear in the usually intelligent editorial columns of our esteemed contemporary, the New York Herald "Next to wool, the most important perhaps of all the raw materials which Mr. Wilson proposed to put on the free list is coal. It is of very great moment to all our mills and factories and steam shipping that coal should not be taxed for the benefit of a few cobarons. With coal and iron made free of duty, the cost of railway transportation could be considerably reduced, and this reduction would greatly benefit farmers. Untaged coal would also be a boon to enhousehold, and especially to the poor.

Does the Herald suppose that the coal used in every household, and especially by the poor, is

There is no tax upon anthracite coal. It was not taxed under the tariff of 1890, the McKINLEY tariff. It was free under the tariff of 1883. It was free under the tariff laws in force during the period from 1874 to 1883. It has been exempt from duty for twenty years.

We refuse credit to the vagabond rumor that the Hon. News Twirry, the most highly gifted Populist genius in Georgia, has becom disgusted with politics and the cares of statecraft, and has returned to the plough and the harrow. The Hon. NEWT TWITTY superior as a deep and concentrated thinker. this respect he has been compared and not unfavorably, to another wellknown Populist statesman and eco the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND. Mr. TWITTY has a reserved seat in the hall of history already, for he is the author of that immortal measure, the Twitty law; but he will not, must not, deprive Georgia and the world of the benefits of his luminous intelligence. Mer like NEWT TWITTY are rare. He can expect no furlough. He must continue to lead the ranks of Populist thought.

To-day is the anniversary of three Amerithis day in 1776 the American of science makes man more daring and 24-gun ship Alfred, commanded by the celebrated JOHN PAUL JONES, captured three British war ships. The Alfred sailed from Boston Nov. 2, and by skilful manosuvring eluded the powerful British blockading sound ron that was stationed off that port, and began a general cruise against the enemy's commerce On Nov. 13, while off Cape Canso, she fell in with three British armed transports, and after a sharp action captured them. One of the transports was the Mellish, carrying ten guns and 150 men. She was found to be laden with supplies for Gen. Burgovar's army then mass. ing at Montreal. Among other articles found in the Mellish were 10,000 suits of uniform, which Capt. Jones brought into port and turned over to the American army.

On Nov. 13, 1813, occurred a battle which has been called the canoe fight, in which Gen. SAMUEL DALE was the hero. Gen. DALE was on his way with sixty men to attack an Indian camp on the east side of the Alabama River, near what is now known as Dale's Ferry. As he approached the camp he put thirty of his men on the east bank, while he, with twenty men, remained on the west side and proceeded directly to Handon's Landing. A little after 10 A. M., DALE discovered a large canoe, thirty feet long and containing eleven Indian warriors, coming down the river. With only seven of his men he boldly advanced to meet the Indians, in a small boat which he captured, and began an attack on the canne. The two vessels were soon alongside, and a desperate hand-to and struggle took place, which resulted in all the Indians being killed or driven overboard and several of the Americans being wounded. The other party of the Americans attacked the encampment and drove the Indians into the water.

On Nov. 13, 1864, was fought a battle in Eastern Tennessee between the Confederate troops under Gen. JOHN CABELL BRECKINKIDGE and the Unionists under Gen. ALVAN CULLON GU The Confederates advanced upon the Union troops at night, and by making an unexected attack gained a signal victory. The Unionists fled, leaving their battery, provision train, and most of their small arms in the hands of the victors. The Confederates, however, sustained a heavy loss, losing some 220 men. Git.-LEM retreated to Knoxville, leaving BRECKIN-RIDGE, for the time being, master of the situation in that part of the State.

The case of LEE YUEY, the Park row igarmaker, is to be settled next Friday. Last year he went to China on a visit, and when he eturned from there some time ago he was arrested upon the charge of breaking the law which prohibits the return to this country of a Chinese laborer who has once left it. A Chinese merchant can come and go, and come again, under certain restrictions, but a Chinese laborer is denied that privilege. Gone once, he is forever gone. The question to be decided by the United States Commissioner is whether our Chinese brother is a laborer or a merchant. In roof that he is a merchant, he offers evidence that he is a member of the rich and strong Mott street firm of Kwoxe, Shine & YUEN. As a Park row cigarmaker he may be a laborer, but as a stockholder in the Mott street establish ment he is a merchant. Can the mercantile half of him stay here while the laborious other half of him is deported to China? It seems to us, though we do not desire to affect the mind

of the United States Commissioner, that the best part of a man ought not to be ignored in a case of this kind, and that, when the laborer is pitted against the merchant, we ought to be fair to both, according to the upper rules of high equity. We think that Brother Yuan is more of a merchant than a laborer, for he draws interest from his Mott street investment. while he gets only wages for his Park row labor as a cigarmaker.

There are very learned, acute, and classical Chinese reasoners in Chinatown, and we feel that they take. We fear that laundry work will be interrupted until the opinion of Com missioner Surgios upon it is made known.

Looking in the direction of Massachusetts we see the Republicans there with their foreheads to the morning and their glad feet led along loftler paths. But we don't see them do ing anything as yet for the suppre drinking and dram selling. Is that sweet shortcut, prepared-food platform, written by Senator HOAR on catalogue slips in a dream, so soon for gotten? Massachusetts is full of morning and leadership along loftler paths, but alas! full of drams, too.

In the hour of defeat Congressman W. J. BRYAN lifts up his voice.—Atlanta Constitution.

This is a queer mistake for an admirer of Mr. BRYAN to be guilty of. For six years Mr. BRYAN has not been able to lift his voice is the better man and lifts him up and has fun with him, now dumping him in the hollow caves of night and now tickling his severe and classic visage with the plume of eagles and the fringe of clouds. Mr. BRYAN's voice has him under perfect control. He obeys the slightest movement, and it gives him, on the whole, more exercise than any othe public man in Nebraska gets.

The romantic form of the Hon. FRANK LAWLER of Chicago county may still be seen, lying stark but beauteous, amid the wreck and To the imposing number of offices to which he was not appointed he has now added an office to which he was not elected. Yet the Hon. FRANK LAWLER has no sinking of the soul. He is bruised and stiff, but his heart beats as warmly as ever for Cook county and the reform of English spelling.

Our mercurial friend, the Hon, JADAM BEDE of the Vermilion Range, comes out of the mellay without a rent in his world-loved birch-bark "pants," but Congressman Baldwin, for e sake he resigned the post of United States Marshal for Minnesota, is numbered with the slain. Mr. BEDE's temperament is heroic, but there may be moments when he feels that he would not have helped BALDWIN less and would have helped himself a good deal more if he had hung on to that Marshalship.

#### All the old players are dying off.—Capt. Béné

'Tis a bad habit. Don't you follow it. Live forever, most youthful ancient, with your calcitrating apparatus in the best of order, and your dialectic abilities in the fulness of their strength. Live, and fill the infants of the field with reminiscences and in time teach Chicago how to play ball!

# HILL AND DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT. temarks of a Surprised and Angry Demo-erat in a Far Western State.

From a Private Letter to a Resident of New York. MY DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 5th inst. duly received. After reading the contents I was omewhat more hopeful of the outcome in New York. But oh, what a shock to my hopes when news flashed across the wires to all parts of this continent and to the world that the Democratic party of the great State of New York went down in a disgraceful defeat. The causes that may have led to this fearful disaster to the party may have been many. But be that as it may, the Democratic party of New York will never recover from the disgrace that will always attach to it in allowing that "Democrat of Democrata" to go down in defeat. There can be to extenuating causes considered in excuse of it. It will be a blight and a blot on the future name the "sphinx" who so persistently and stolidly refused to speak in favor of the man of all others who is enshrined in the hearts of all true Democrats in this country. Hill, the disgraceful and shocking treatment given him by the party in your State makes him more dear to the heart of every true Democrat. and I believe that he will be stronger in his defeat than his enemies have been in their victory. Send me the full particulars of the elec-I do not care to hear excuses or anything about the causes that led to the Democratic Waterloo. Suffice it that you have met the enemy, and because of deceit and ingratitude in the party you have been conquered.

# morratic Party to One I.

OMAHA, Nels., Nov. 8.

From the Detroit Free Press. "How would you like to be Donovan?" was a reneral question among men on the streets yesterday and the joker was busy suggesting funny things about the studie Demo-ratic member of the Legislature which is to meet in Lansing next January. John Donovan om West Bay City. It is a rule of the Legisla ture that the minority party shall be represented on all committees. If this rule were carried out in Donovan's case he would have a hard time of it, but it is not likely that he will be given any more committees than he desires to have. There can be little doub that Donovan will be one of the celebrities

Prom the Buffalo Times.
The election in this State on Tuesday last will long be remembered as one which put the press associa-tions to the tes, as never before. The results were so varied and changing that whatever preliminary ar-rangements had been made were practically worthless, and it was found necessary to cover new ground when every minute was worth thousands at a time. The United Press in this work proved itself

From the Syracuse Courier. When Congress reassembles the first thing for it to do is to pass a bill repealing the income tax feature of

The First Duty of the Short Session.

#### The War Steed of Sangamon Bill Springer, the bounding War Steed of Sanzamon,

The strong-hoofed, the sounding Wild hoss, with whose pounding Six counties were frighted. Menari Christian, Mas Who whinnied and neighed in a wide diapasor Outclassing the organ.

The boisterousest charger that ever was sighted Ou the Illinois prairie-was. He's sprung in the knees, He's foundered, he's foundered, the War Steed o

The parade-plug, the dancing Gay hose, whose entrancing. Arch tricks were so cumning. Circus tricks, acrobatio Hurdle clearing, high jumping

Sanganion'

War Steed of Sange

Bill Springer, the prancing

Vhose evolutions were so swift and erratic, Vho always was humping: The restless, the rushing, the flerce-pawing, the stunning. He has fallen and broken his neck; He makes a fine wreck.

O, where is thy gallop, thy gallop, War Stred of Sangamon? Bill Springer, the yearning War Steed of Sangamon.

Fire-nostril'd, bright-burning, Perpetually turning, Loud and uncertain as the Atlantic. Hoofs in air, head down swaying. Bidewise, now slabsidewise going Headed all ways, nowhere staying. ring, tearing, never slowing, tisk, air-treading, hard-mouthed and antic No long-distance speeder, but the dickens on the sport He's very badly hurs, sent will help him; poor old War Steed of Sangamon!

Clara-I think I shall wear my bloomers on my whee

Maude-Why?

Clara-I don't like to attract attention

A MORAL AND MISTORIC QUESTION. The Case of the Russians Against the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On Friday. Nov. 2, there appeared in THE SUN a long article headed, "Death of the Czar," I find in it several items which are not fair. scution of the Jews." The writer of that part of the long article is evidently a "Jew," and he cives only his side of the story.

Russia has kept a dignified silence about all he calumnies written or spoken about her since the ukase vent forth expelling the Jews from Russia Every Russian outside Russia has, to a great extent, suffered opprobrium of account of the alleged cruelties against the Jews. Now, do you think the Jews have been or are expelled from Russia for their virtues? The Russians are a patient and longsuffering people. They have borne for centuries the oppression and tyranny of the Jews, oppres sion and robbery of which no one out Russia has the slightest idea.

Let me ask this: Who were the brothel keepers, the vitriolized drink sellers, the buyers up of stolen goods, the usurers? I answer, Jews. Who the bankers, goldsmiths, tobacco dealers, clothiers, merchants, and so on? Echo, Jews.

Who underworked the Russian mechanic Jews. The Jews were only three and a half millions of people against the hundred millions of Russians, but the three and a half millions of Jews oppressed the hundred millions of Russians to such an extent that the struggle for s

living became hard. This state of things could not longer be borne The Jewish usurers held nearly all the great es-tates for money ient to the "bankrupt Russian nobility." Who made them bankrupt ? Jews who exacted not 50 per cent, interest, but 100, 200, 300, 400, and even 500 per cent. of interest from the nobility and from the officers of the army. Woe betide any one who obtained a loan from a Jew! Forthwith his peace of mind and his prop-

My pen is not able to depict the suffering aused nor would space allow me to do so. All I can say here is that the Jews rested like an ubus on the Russian people. They oppressed and ruled the Russian with an Iron hand, their tyranny a hundred times more felt than ever the despotism of Ivan the Terrible,

When Alexander II. liberated 22,000,000 of serfs there was an Eldorado for the Jews. The Russian peasant is improvident. He fell into the hands of the Jew usurer, and from that time became his slave, his bondman. The day of awakening came. The nobility, the officers, the peasant, all Russians, demanded redress and relief. The state of affairs was laid before Alexander III. He was a " Russian for the Russians;

pessant, all Russians, demanded redress and relief. The state of affairs was laid before Alexander III. He was a "Russian for the Russians:" hence his famous ukase expelling the Jews from Russia. His words which accompanied that famous ukase were: "We shall expel three and a half millions of Jews so that the other one hundred millions of our subjects may live." These words of my imperial master are history. The Jews did not obey; they did not go. Disobedience in Russia is a serious crime. That the pent-up feelings for wrongs suffered caused excesses and cruelties is to be regretted.

But the picture is overdrawn by Jewish writers. The Jews lost their property. True, but it was property gained by plunder. Russia and the Russians can only gain renewed prosperity when the last Jew has been sent over the frontiers. The Russian-Jewish ouestion will then be transferred to this great country, and, mark my words, in this country will rise a Jewish question. The Russians expel only the Jews; when the Jewish question comes up here the Jews will find their grave here. I am no Jaw hater; I write only facts, and ask here the Christian merchant, storekeper, or mechanic who is driven to the wall by Jewish competition, what he thinks. The Jews in Russia desecrated our Sunday; they dealt in our sacred pictures and symbols, although forbidden to do so. Would a Jew buy such symbols of his religion from a Christian? No! Impudent and regardless of all things holy to a Christian, he deals in our holy things. More fools the Christians who buy from him.

Your article further says "Catholic are persecuted." The persistent efforts of the Roman Catholic Church to convert the Russians from their own Church must be stopped, and rightly so. Russia is "Greek Catholic," and must be so and remain so. In your article it is stated that the Protestants are persecuted. Not so. The German language is taking such a hold over the whole of Russia that it has become absolutely necessary to issue a ukase to enforce the Russia. This order is twisted into to insult a whole nation in the death of their be-loved. The readers of The Sux will, must have noticed of late the many crimes committed here by Jews. Let the Jews gainsay this assertion. Yours respectfully. F. E. O. Sucrow. NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1894.

### SILVER STILL REQUIRED. New British Coins for the East.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The dies en made for an issue of trade dollars from the mint in Bombay. This information comes from a gentleman who has long been in the die-making department of the Indian mints. It is proposed that the new British dollar for the East shall bear the imperial arms in its obverse, and its value expressed in English, Chinese, and Malay on the reverse. The intention is that it shall follow the fortunes of silver with an open mint. Hankers or others who want currency for the East will tender so much silver bullion and receive it back in the shape of British dollars minus a small percentage for the work performed The project has been most carefully worked out in all its details, and is understood to have rein all its details, and is understood to have received the assent of the several departments concerned. The legal machinery for launching it
cannot be compilicated—a short act may perhaps
be wanted in India to authorize Indian mints to
do work other than that of coining rupees; and
short acts will be necessary in the Straits and
colonial legislatures to make the new coin legal
tender alongside of those now in circulation;
for it is an easential feature of the scheme that
there is no purpose of violently changing present currency. The new British dollar will be introduced as an additional and supplementary
coin, so that it shall glide into circulation
without shock, and will have time to establish
itself in popular affection while gradually displacing, as it will no doubt eventually do, the
Mexican, United States, and trade dollars, and
the yen.

Mexican, United States, and trade dollars, and the yen.

Despite all that has been done by British traders to make the Yankee dollar vanish from the far East, it is still fast in the affections of the Chinese. Malay, and native Indian peoples, and there are more silver dollars with the stamp of the United States in circulation than have crossed theseas from our country to the East; somewhere there is machinery at work coning bogus. United States silver dollars, which are only distinguishable from our coins by reason of superior workmanship and heavier weight. It makes no difference to the peoples who take them, and as they are believed to be genuine they are preferred to British rupees; and thus the British Government, much against its inclination has decided to coin British silver dollars. Yours respectfully.

G. Wilfred Prance.

Appeal from the Charity Organization So-

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The Charity Organization Society appeals for \$300 with which to supplement a fund raised by private persons to pay for the admission of two aged single women (sisters) into a home for the aged. The women are thoroughly respectable, are in feeble health, and entirely unable to do anything for their own support. They have outlived those who have maintained them, and are now in extreme destitation. Money sent for this case to the Charity Organization Society, United Charities building, will be publicly acknowledged.

CHARLES D. KELLOGO,
General Secretary. single women (sisters) into a home for the aged.

An Exception. Nodd-I saw you in the theatre pit the other night. idn't know you ever went there. Todd-I had my wife with me.

A Correction.

Hazel-Did you know that hadle bandstone supports de Why, I thought her mother was an actresa.

Nuttle Why, I thought her annual the strat support Hazel. Then I guess I'm wrong, the strat support

THE TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

# No Corroboration of Mr. Maine's Theory that the Planet Has a Satellite.

Astronomers about New York do not give much credence to the theory of Henry C. Maine of the Bochester Democrat and Chroniete tha the planet Mercury has a satellite. Mr. Maine's ideas on the subject were formed from his observation of Mercury's transit across the sun's disk on Sunday, and were nublished in THE SUN yesterday. The Flower City observer saw what described as a brownish, transparent oval shadow just in advance of the planet, and by a process of rejection of mechanical causes for the phenomenon, such as imperfections in the adcomment of his instrument and irregular air currents, he arrived at the conclusion that the shadow was cast by a gaseous body attending

Mercury. Mr. Garrett P. Serviss, well known as a writer and lecturer on astronomic subjects, spent the entire day Saturday at Bayport, L. I., at the telescope, trying hard to see something extraordinary in the transit. He is not inclined to put much faith in the suggestion that Mercury has a satellite. He said yesterday that he thought he saw what Mr. Maine saw, but he ascribed the appearance to a different cause and thought little of it.

The sun's surface, as seen through a telescope, appears mottled. There was at times in Mercury's progress, Mr. Serviss said, a slight shadow to the south and west of the planet, which gave

cury's progress, Mr. Serviss said, a slight shanow to the south and west of the planet, which gave it something of an elongated appearance; but this seemed to him to be the effect of the dark portions of the mottling. These dark spock are not to be confounded with sun spots. The "sealing" was poor on Sunday, and this fact, with the appearance of the shadow over places where the mottling was marked, led Mr. Serviss to conclude that the shadow had no significance.

The bad "seeing" caused another odd appearance, Mr. Serviss said. At times Mercury seemed to be surrounded with an surecle of light, but as the planet progressed the libimination was found to be only an optical illusion.

If Mr. Maine's observations were well founded the matter would be a very interesting one, Mr. Serviss said, but if such were the case he believed the large observatories would have noted the phenomenon and that hews of he would have been telegraphed throughout the world at once. To Mr. Maine's assertion that the shadow may have been missed by the Jos observatories, because of their nigh-powered instruments, while to see faint things low power is required, it is replied that the greater light and greater magnifying power combined give the large instruments every advantage over the smaller ones. Mr. Maine used a power of from ninety to 150 diameters. At Columbia College a power of 133 diameters and a thirteen-inch glass was used and no shadow was seen.

Prof. Rees of Columbia said that the day was

Prof. Rees of Columbia said that the day was hazy and the "seeing" bad, but that he go several good views during the transit and saw nothing such as Mr. Maine described, rise doubted, he said, if any one else had seen such a thing. No photographs were taken at Columbia College, but the observers at Washington and elsewhere who got photographs should be also to give the most accurate information as to the features of the transit when their plates are developed.

features of the trainit when the property veloped.

There is supposed to be more unformed matter moving about in space near to the sun than elsewhere, and Mercury being the nearest planes to the sun, Mr. Maine advanced the suggestion that Mercury would have many opportunities in pick up stray bits of this matter. But its discount of the planets, and its lesser mass would give it also power of attraction. And, too, comets passenearer to the sun than is Mercury, and they are not affected by the matter.

# AUTOCRAT BOWLER IN THE WAY Justices of the Supreme Court Annoyed Because They Are Not Paid Promptly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- In some respects Mr. Bowler, the Comptroller of the Treasury, is a bigger man than President Cleveland himself. He is the autocrat of the Treasury, and from his decisions there is no appeal not even to the hesitated to stir up the Supreme Court with ong pole. The Justices of that most dignified body are annoyed with him. They consider that he has trampled upon their dignity, regardless of precedent or decency. But they can do nothing; they are helpless against the autocratic Mr. Bowler.

The beginning of the trouble was in the reforms accomplished by the Dockery Commis-sion. Until recently the Justices of the Supreme Court have received their pay every month in the shape of warrants drawn on the Treasure These warrants could be cashed or deposited in bank like checks. No longer is this method pursued. Under the new arrangements the Justices are paid by the disbursing officer of the Department of Justice. That official has an open account at the Treasury Department. On the first of the mouth he malls to each Justice not a warrant or a check, but a voucher to be signed. The signed voucher is returned to him, and he thereupon forwards his personal check for the amount due.

and he thereupon forwards his personal check for the amount due.

Now, this plan, though not seconyentent, works well enough so long as the entires are in Washington. But when they are away on their circuits it is very different. The Limited States are divided up into nine circuits, one of which must be covered by each of the Justices once in two years. Each circuit covers a great extent of territory. One of them includes California, Nevada, Oregon, Arizona, and Alaska. Several months are required to do a circuit. This is where the new pay system gets in its work. A Justice, say, has started off on his circuit. On the first of the month the voucher is mailed to months are required to do a circuit. This is where the new pay system gets in its work. A Justice, say, has started off on his circuit. On the first of the month the voucher is malled to him from the Department of Justice. It chases him from the Department of Justice. It chases him from city to city and from State to State, It may take as much as thirty days to reach him. He signs it and returns it to the disbursing officer at Washington. The latter responds with the check, which repeats the performance of pursuing the Justice over the country. May be he will not get it inside of three or four weeks. This means that the Justices is a couple of months behindhand with his pay.

Now, all this difficulty might be avoided if Mr. Howier would permit the Justices to give powers of attorneys to their bankers. But the autocrat of the Treasury will not permit this arrangement. He says that he proposes to enforce a uniform system of payments. So far as payments by the Government are concerned, Mr. Bowler is the most powerful man in the United States. He is independent of Secretary Carlisle, who cannot upnet his decisions. Even President Cleveland has no power to coerce him, though he can dismiss him and appoint another man.

# SUNBEAMS.

There seems to be no doubt of the erstwhile wild West's complete a rerender to civilization. The women cyclists of Santa Fé are wearing hicycle bloomers publicly and unmolested. And not so long since a plug hat was a legitimate target for revolver practice it

-American walnut is a high-priced wood, partly perhaps because of its scarcity, but the Italian walnut and not the American is used in the fluest carved fur-niture. The Italian is of much fluer texture than the American and is poculiarly rich and beautiful massive pieces of carred work.

—Hanv of the best cabinetmakers of this city are foreigners. The German cabinetmakers of New York

are especially prinstaking. Some of the best of them are products of the Continental guild system, which demands that a young mechanic shall serve a long arprenticeship before setting up as a journeyman. The word "ostler" has given place to "stableman in the vocabulary of the large stables of this city. The later word has this advantage, that it escapes the say

casm that Swift aimed at the older one in seeking its derivation in the purase "oats stealer." As a matter of fact eatler is of more honorable ancestry, for in its fler usage it meant not the stableman, but the host of the inn himself. -Following the recent light snowfall came a missy norming with clouds and sunshine, wet grass, drip-

ping trees, and a certain timid mellowness in the air, all suggesting the occasional spring-like days of February that our encounters now and then a hundred miles south. There hazed only the cackin of hem over their carriest eggs, and the mist of scarce percentillars of the carries of the c perceptible reddish green evidence of awelling bud implete the illusion of the counterfeit season.

One of the dirtiest trades is that of the weaver of rush chair bottoms. A well-made rush bottom wil-last a long time, and the demand is not great for as chairs, through their use is reviving. The rushes so, or to the weaver still soiled with some of their native come, dry and dirty. The preparation for the worrequires the westing and twisting of the rushes, and in this process muchly streams are wrung out, which triokle over the hands of the worker, and make dury puddles on the floor, it is just possible that malar.

Stories of John Boyle O'Reilly's good fellowship and generosity are still current in Boston. A stranger wistaking him for a friend approached him from its wistaking him for a friend approached him from twe hind, slapped him on the shoulder, and greeted him as Jack with all the warmth of a lifetong friendship o'Reilly turned to face a very embarrased man had said, holding out his hand, "I'm not Jack, but I'm glad to know and he the friend of any man that a siglad to too his friend as you seem to be." White o'Reilly was reading one of his poems after a set included dinner, and as usual was deeply absorted his he dozen butter warked across the food wife creaking shoes. O'Reilly, much annoyed, atomical addressed half a dozen butter words to the Chairman. The waiter was thoroughly unhappy at one mendout. the waiter was knowinghly unhappy at me medicial, and a guest who left the tuble after the piece was the tubed found O'Relliy in the half huntily about the the tubed found O'Relliy in the half huntily about the tell the negro and thrusting a \$0 bill let with hand